

REMARKSA. Period for Reply

A shortened statutory period for reply was set to expire three months from the date of the Office Action. The Office Action is dated July 17, 2003. This Amendment and Remarks is being filed on or before September 17, 2003, i.e., within two months of the Office Action.

B. Status

The Office Action of July 17, 2003 was made final.

C. Disposition of Claims

Claims 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 are pending.

D. Application Papers

There are no drawings in the present case.

E. Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

Acknowledgment of the claim for foreign priority and of the receipt of the certified copy of the priority document was made in the Office Action of February 25, 2003 and in the Office Action of July 17, 2003. This is appreciated.

F. Attachments

Applicants submitted three PTO-1449 forms in this case, one with the filing of this case on May 24, 2001, and two on February 5, 2002. All three of these PTO-1449 forms have been signed and all of the references have been initialed. This is very much appreciated.

{15963.DOC}
(Amendment and Remarks—page 4 of 7)

G. The Office Action

G.1. Section 1 of the Office Action

In section 1 of the Office Action, it was stated that the text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

G.2. Section 2 of the Office Action

In section 2 of the Office Action, claims 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by "Yamamoto 081166/2001." The Patent Office stated that the prior art of "Yamamoto" qualifies as 102(a) prior art and further kindly stated that this reference can be easily overcome by submitting a certified translation of the priority document. This is appreciated.

First, it is noted that, in the immediately prior Office Action dated February 25, 2003, two references were cited in the rejection of section 8 (page 6). These two references were 1) Yamamoto (JP 09328554) and 2) JP 081166/2001.

Second, it is noted that, in the rejection of section 2 (page 3) of the outstanding Office Action of July 17, 2003, the Patent Office inadvertently refers to JP 081166/2001 as Yamamoto.

Third, please note that it is believed that the Patent Office is referring to JP 081166/2001 alone because "Yamamoto (JP 09328554)" could not be overcome by the submission of a certified translation of the priority document.

Fourth, please note that applicant hereby submits a certified translation of the priority document (Japanese Patent Application No. 2000-159816) so as to overcome JP 081166/2001. The relevant dates are presented in the Table set out below:

{15963.DOC}

{Amendment and Remarks--page 5 of 7}

Present application		JP 081166/2001	
JP application (filing date)	05/30/2000	JP application (filing date)	09/16/1999
US application (filing date)	05/24/2001	JP publication (publication date)	03/27/2001

Thus, JP 081166/2001 cannot serve as a basis for a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102(a).

It is therefore respectfully submitted that claims 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 are allowable over JP 081166/2001.

If the Patent Office intended to refer to Yamamoto (JP 09328554) instead of JP 081166/2001, then the Examiner may disregard the certified translation of the priority document.

If the Patent Office intended to refer to Yamamoto (JP 09328554) instead of JP 081166/2001, then the arguments presented in applicant's paper of April 23, 2003 are relevant, namely:

- ◆ The Yamamoto reference relates to a flexibilized polyester film. It does not teach that its flexibilized polyester film is biodegradable. The limitation of the end product being a biodegradable polyester resin is found in both of independent claims 1 and 9. Allowance of claims 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 is respectfully requested on the basis of this ground.
- ◆ Again, the Yamamoto reference relates to a flexibilized polyester film. It has no teaching of the step of carrying out a reaction of a recycled aromatic polyester, a limitation found in each of independent claims 1 and 9. Allowance of claims 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 is respectfully requested also on the basis of this ground.

G.3. Section 3 of the Office Action

In section 3 of the Office Action, the Office Action was made final. This Amendment and Remarks is being submitted within

{15963.DOC}

(Amendment and Remarks-page 6 of 7)

two months of the mailing date of the Office Action.

H. Telephone conference with Examiner

Though not strictly a telephone interview, it should be noted that on September 4, 2003 the undersigned called Examiner Wyrozebski Lee for clarification on the "Yamamoto 081166/2001" issue and asked whether he could fax a draft of this Amendment and Remarks that points out the issue. The informal draft was faxed and Examiner Wyrozebski Lee called the undersigned back and it is the understanding of the undersigned that applicant should follow the reference numbers, not names. Also, Examiner Wyrozebski Lee told the undersigned to indicate in the Amendment that claims 2, 4, 6 and 8 have been canceled. This is appreciated. Cancellation of these claims now appears in the Amendment. Further, claims 3, 5 and 7 have been marked "original" rather than "previously presented." This formal Amendment and Remarks, with the certified translation of the priority document to overcome JP 081166/2001, is being faxed to the Patent Office on September 4, 2003.

I. Summary

In light of the above discussion, issuance of the formal Notice of Allowance would be appreciated.

Reg. No. 32,419
Tel. No.: (612) 339-8300


Signature of Practitioner

Robert J. Jacobson
HAUGEN LAW FIRM PLLP
1130 TCF Tower
121 South Eighth Street
Minneapolis, MN 55402

CERTIFICATION OF TRANSLATION

Patent Application

No. _____

I, Takehiko MATSUMOTO, of Matsumoto & Associates,
25-6, Hannan-cho 1-chome, Abeno-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka
545-0021, JAPAN, hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and
belief the attached English translation is a true translation,
made by me and for which I accept responsibility,
of Japanese Patent Application No. 2000-159816.

This 18th day of August, 2003

Signature of translator



Takehiko MATSUMOTO

P2000-159816

PATENT OFFICE
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

This is to certify that the annexed is a true copy of the following application as filed with this Office.

Date of Application: May 30, 2000
Application Number: Patent Application No. 2000-159816
Applicant: Nippon Shokubai Co., Ltd.

(Certification Date)

Commissioner,
Patent Office

(Commissioner's Signature) (seal)

Certification No.

P2000-159816

[Document Name] Patent Application
[Reference Number] K0007421
[Filing Date] May 30, 2000
[To] Commissioner of the Patent Office, Esq.
[Title of the Invention] Recycled-Polyester-Containing Polyester
Resin and Production Process Therefor
[Number of the Claims] 5
[Inventor]
 [Address or Whereabouts] c/o Nippon Shokubai Co., Ltd., 5-8,
Nishi Otabi-cho, Suita-shi, Osaka Prefecture, JAPAN
 [Name] Hiroshi ITOH
[Inventor]
 [Address or Whereabouts] c/o Nippon Shokubai Co., Ltd., Hibiya
Dai Building, 1-2-2, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Prefecture, JAPAN
 [Name] Kazumi Fujioka
[Patent Applicant]
 [Identification Number] 000004628
 [Address or Whereabouts] 1-1, Koraibashi 4-chome, Chuo-ku,
Osaka-shi, Osaka Prefecture, JAPAN
 [Name] Nippon Shokubai Co., Ltd.
 [Representative] Kenji AIDA
[Indication of Fees]
 [Deposit Ledger Number] 008291
 [Fees Paid] ¥21,000
[List of the Things Filed Herewith]
 [Thing Name] Specification 1 copy
 [Thing Name] Abstract 1 copy
[Whether a Proof Is Requested or Not] Yes

P2000-159816

[Document Name] Specification

[Title of the Invention] Recycled-Polyester-Containing Polyester Resin
and Production Process Therefor

[Claims]

5 [Claim 1] A polyester resin, which is obtained by a process including
the step of carrying out a reaction of a recycled polyester (A) with an
aliphatic polyester (B) having a number-average molecular weight of
3,000 to 300,000.

10 [Claim 2] A polyester resin according to claim 1, wherein the
aliphatic polyester (B) is obtained from an aliphatic dicarboxylic acid
component having 2 to 6 carbon atoms and an aliphatic glycol component
having 2 to 4 carbon atoms.

15 [Claim 3] A polyester resin according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the
aliphatic polyester (B) is obtained by a process including the step of
carrying out ring-opening copolymerization of a cyclic acid anhydride (C)
and a cyclic ether (D), wherein the cyclic acid anhydride (C) includes
succinic anhydride as a major component, and wherein the cyclic ether
(D) includes ethylene oxide as a major component.

20 [Claim 4] A polyester resin according to any one of claims 1 to 3,
which is a biodegradable polyester resin.

25 [Claim 5] A production process for a polyester resin, which is
characterized by comprising the step of carrying out a melting reaction of
a recycled polyester (A) with an aliphatic polyester (B) in a heated state,
wherein the aliphatic polyester (B) has a number-average molecular
weight of 3,000 to 300,000.

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

P2000-159816

[Art that the Invention Pertains To]

The present invention relates to a polyester resin and a production process therefor, wherein the polyester resin is characterized by comprising a recycled polyester (A) and an aliphatic polyester (B) having a
5 number-average molecular weight of 3,000 to 300,000.

[0002]

[Prior Arts]

Aromatic polyesters have good mechanical strength, thermal properties, humidity properties, transparency, and many other excellent
10 properties. Therefore, they are used in wide fields such as fibers, molding materials, wrapping materials, and magnetic recording materials, but have problems to be solved in the following respects, and attempts are made to solve some of them.

[0003]

15 In the first place, a demand for the aromatic polyesters is more and more increasing due to their excellent characteristics in recent years, and with this increase of the demand, the amount of waste aromatic polyesters increases so sharply as to cause social problems.

[0004]

20 In the second place, the aromatic polyesters are so lacking in softness as not to be used for such as wrapping films. Therefore chiefly used as soft materials having high transparency are soft vinyl chloride and so on. Besides the soft vinyl chloride, attempts are also made to solve the shortage of the softness of the aromatic polyesters by copolymerizing
25 them with aliphatic polyesters or polyethers.

[0005]

[Problems that the Invention Is to Solve]

P2000-159816

However, because the aromatic polyesters do not putrefy, disposition thereof by embedding them into lands wants places therefor, and further, disposition of the aromatic polyesters by incineration has such as problems of doing damage to incinerators due to high heat of combustion. As means to solve these problems, attempts are made to recover and recycle used aromatic polyesters. However, there are problems in that the aromatic polyesters become somewhat yellowish raw materials due to thermal hysteresis in the recycling process and are therefore difficult to use for the same purposes as those of so-called virgin raw materials which are not recycled materials.

[0006]

On the other hand, chlorine-containing plastics which are used in place of the aromatic polyesters having poor softness have problems of, for example, involving the bleeding-out of plasticizers with the passage of time and therefore doing harm to human bodies, and further have environmental problems in that the disposition of the chlorine-containing plastics by incineration generates dioxins. Therefore, softened polyester resins are desired as high-transparent soft materials which replaces the soft vinyl chloride.

[0007]

As to the attempts to solve the shortage of the softness of the aromatic polyesters by copolymerizing them with aliphatic polyesters or polyethers, there are crucial problems in that copolymers resultant from the copolymerization of the aliphatic polyesters or polyethers with the aromatic polyesters which are more expensive than the soft vinyl chloride are still more expensive. In addition, putrefaction does not occur to any of the chlorine-containing plastics and the copolymers of the

P2000-159816

aromatic polyesters with the aliphatic polyesters or polyethers, therefore they have the same problems as those of the aromatic polyesters in that the disposition thereof by embedding them into lands wants places therefor.

5 [0008]

Accordingly, an object of the present invention is to provide a polyester resin which gets rid of the above defects of the prior arts, and solves problems of wastes by biodegradation, and involves little bleeding-out of plasticizers, and has softness, and is inexpensive and economical due to use of recycled polyesters.

[0009]

[Means of Solving the Problems]

Considering the above circumstances, the present inventors diligently studied to solve the above-mentioned problems. As a result, they have attained the present invention by finding that the above-mentioned object can be accomplished by developing a polyester resin as obtained by a process including the step of carrying out a reaction of a recycled polyester (A) with an aliphatic polyester (B) having a number-average molecular weight of 3,000 to 300,000.

20 [0010]

Examples of the recycled polyester (A) as used in the present invention include: a material with a hysteresis of having been passed through a molding machine or spinning apparatus in a heat-melted state; and a recycled product formed from a virgin raw material in such as polyester production facilities.

[0011]

A polyester comprising such a recycled polyester (A) is obtained

P2000-159816

mainly from terephthalic acid and a glycol having at least two carbon atoms by conventional methods. Examples of polybasic acids other than terephthalic acid include isophthalic acid, 2,6-naphthalenedicarboxylic acid, 1,4-naphthalenedicarboxylic acid, diphenylcarboxylic acid, 5 diphenoxyethanedicarboxylic acid, diphenylsulfonedicarboxylic acid, and diphenyl ether dicarboxylic acid. These polybasic acids may be copolymerized with the above raw materials in small ratios. Examples of the glycol having at least two carbon atoms include ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, 1,3-propanediol, 1,4-butanediol, neopentyl glycol, 1,5- 10 pentanediol, 1,6-hexanediol, and decamethylene glycol. Of these, a combination of terephthalic acid with ethylene glycol or 1,4-butanediol is favorable in consideration of the melting point of the resulting aromatic polyester and the economical advantages.

[0012]

15 The above aromatic polyesters may be polyesters obtained by further copolymerization with a small quantity of at least one kind of trifunctional or more multifunctional compound such as pyromellitic dianhydride, benzophenonetetracarboxylic dianhydride, trimethylolpropane, and pentaerythritol, if necessary.

20 [0013]

If necessary, the polyester as obtained in the above way may be converted into a high-molecular one by a further reaction with various chain-extending agents.

[0014]

25 The method involving the above reaction with the chain-extending agent has industrial disadvantages in that: the process involves many steps; unreacted chain-extending agents have an bad influence on safety

P2000-159816

or cause changes of properties with the passage of time; and the used chain-extending agents cause fisheyes in films. Examples of the chain-extending agents include the below-mentioned ones such as isocyanates, epoxides, aziridines, oxazolines, multivalent metal compounds, multifunctional acid anhydrides, phosphate esters, and phosphite esters. These can be used either alone respectively or in combinations with each other.

[0015]

The specific process for producing the aliphatic polyester (B) as used in the present invention is not especially limited, but, usually, examples of the process for obtaining the aliphatic polyester resin include:

- (i) a process which involves polycondensation of a polybasic acid (or its ester) with a glycol;
- (ii) a process which involves polycondensation of a hydroxycarboxylic acid (or its ester);
- (iii) a process which involves ring-opening polymerization of a cyclic acid anhydride with a cyclic ether; and
- (iv) a process which involves ring-opening polymerization of a cyclic ester.

[0016]

Examples of the polybasic acid as used in the above process (i) include succinic acid, adipic acid, suberic acid, sebacic acid, azelaic acid, decanedicarboxylic acid, octadecanedicarboxylic acid, dimer acid, and their esters. Examples of the glycol include ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, 1,3-propanediol, 1,4-butanediol, neopentyl glycol, 1,5-pentanediol, 1,6-hexanediol, and decamethylene glycol. In addition, it is also possible to use polyoxyalkylene glycol as a part of the glycol component. Examples of

P2000-159816

this polyoxyalkylene glycol include polyoxyethylene glycol, polyoxypropylene glycol, polyoxytetramethylene glycol, and their copolymers. Of these, a combination of succinic acid with ethylene glycol and/or 1,4-butanediol is favorable in consideration of the melting point and biodegradability of the resulting aliphatic polyester (B) and the economical advantages. When the aliphatic polyester (B) is produced, the polybasic acid (or its ester) component and the glycol component may initially be mixed all together at once to carry out a reaction therebetween, or may be added in lots with the progress of the reaction. The polycondensation reaction can be carried out not only by conventional transesterification or esterification methods, but also by their combinations. In addition, if necessary, the polymerization degree can be raised by putting the inside of the reactor under increased or reduced pressure. The transesterification reaction usually needs to involve the use of a small quantity of catalyst. If the catalyst is a conventional one, the catalyst is not especially limited, but examples thereof include organometallic compounds, organic acid salts, metal alkoxides, metal oxides, metal hydroxides, carbonate salts, phosphate salts, sulfate salts, nitrate salts, and chlorides of such as Ti, Ge, Zn, Fe, Mn, Co, Zr, Hf, V, Ir, La, Ce, Li, Ca, Mg, Sn, Ba, and Ni. The amount of the catalyst as used is usually in the range of 0.001 to 5 parts by weight, favorably 0.01 to 0.5 part by weight, per 100 parts by weight of the resulting aliphatic polyester (B).

[0017]

Examples of the hydroxycarboxylic acid as used in the above process (ii) include glycolic acid, lactic acid, 3-hydroxypropionic acid, 3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethylpropionic acid, 3-hydroxy-3-methyl-butyric acid, 4-hydroxybutyric acid, 5-hydroxyvaleric acid, 3-hydroxybutyric acid, 3-

P2000-159816

hydroxyvaleric acid, 4-hydroxyvaleric acid, 6-hydroxycaproic acid, citric acid, malic acid, and their esters. There is no problem even if the polycondensation reaction is carried out by conventional transesterification or esterification methods, or even by their combinations. In addition, if necessary, the polymerization degree can be raised by putting the inside of the reactor under increased or reduced pressure.

[0018]

Examples of the cyclic acid anhydride as used in the above process (iii) include succinic anhydride, maleic anhydride, itaconic anhydride, glutaric anhydride, adipic anhydride, and citraconic anhydride. Examples of the cyclic ether include ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, cyclohexene oxide, styrene oxide, epichlorohydrin, allyl glycidyl ether, phenyl glycidyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, oxepane, and 1,3-dioxolane. Of these, a combination of succinic anhydride with ethylene oxide is favorable in consideration of the melting point and biodegradability of the resulting aliphatic polyester and the economical advantages. The ring-opening polymerization can be carried out with conventional ring-opening polymerization catalysts by methods such as polymerization in solvents and bulk polymerization.

Examples of the cyclic ester as used in the above process (iv) include β -propiolactone, β -methyl- β -propiolactone, δ -valerolactone, ϵ -caprolactone, glycolide, and lactide. The ring-opening polymerization can be carried out with conventional ring-opening polymerization catalysts by methods such as polymerization in solvents and bulk polymerization.

[0019]

Of such processes for obtaining the aliphatic polyester (B), the above

P2000-159816

process (iii) which involves the ring-opening polymerization of the cyclic acid anhydride with the cyclic ether is favorable as a process which enables the production with industrially good efficiency in a comparatively short time. Hereinafter, the ring-opening polymerization of the cyclic acid anhydride with the cyclic ether is explained in more detail.

[0020]

It has been known so far that the cyclic acid anhydride as used in the present invention, such as succinic anhydride, does not homopolymerize. If such a cyclic acid anhydride as does not homopolymerize is polymerized with the cyclic ether by gradually adding the cyclic ether to the cyclic acid anhydride in the presence of the polymerization catalyst, then the aliphatic polyester (B) can be formed in a short time by substantially alternating copolymerization of an acid component and an alcohol component.

[0021]

The polymerization can be carried out by methods such as polymerization in solvents and bulk polymerization. When the polymerization in solvents is carried out, the cyclic acid anhydride is dissolved into solvents and then used for the present invention. When the bulk polymerization is carried out, the cyclic acid anhydride is melted and then used for the present invention.

[0022]

The polymerization in solvents can be carried out either batchwise or continuously. Examples of the solvents as used in this polymerization include inert solvents such as benzene, toluene, xylene, cyclohexane, n-hexane, dioxane, chloroform, and dichloroethane.

P2000-159816

[0023]

The polymerization catalyst is not especially limited, but those which are used conventionally for ring-opening polymerization of polyesters are used. Examples thereof include: metal alkoxides such as

5 tetramethoxyzirconium, tetraethoxyzirconium, tetra-iso-propoxyzirconium, tetra-iso-butoxyzirconium, tetra-n-butoxyzirconium, tetra-t-butoxyzirconium, triethoxyaluminum, tri-n-propoxyaluminum, tri-iso-propoxyaluminum, tri-n-butoxyaluminum, tri-iso-butoxyaluminum, tri-sec-butoxyaluminum, mono-sec-butoxy-di-iso-

10 propoxyaluminum, ethyl acetoacetate aluminum diisopropylate, aluminum tris(ethyl acetoacetate), tetraethoxytitanium, tetra-iso-propoxytitanium, tetra-n-propoxytitanium, tetra-n-butoxytitanium, tetra-sec-butoxytitanium, tetra-t-butoxytitanium, tri-iso-propoxygallium, tri-iso-propoxyantimony, tri-iso-butoxyantimony, trimethoxyboron,

15 triethoxyboron, tri-iso-propoxyboron, tri-n-propoxyboron, tri-iso-butoxyboron, tri-n-butoxyboron, tri-sec-butoxyboron, tri-t-butoxyboron, tri-iso-propoxygallium, tetramethoxygermanium, tetraethoxygermanium, tetra-iso-propoxygermanium, tetra-n-propoxygermanium, tetra-iso-butoxygermanium, tetra-n-

20 butoxygermanium, tetra-sec-butoxygermanium, and tetra-t-butoxygermanium; halides such as antimony pentachloride, zinc chloride, lithium bromide, tin(IV) chloride, cadmium chloride, and boron trifluoride-diethyl ether; alkylaluminums such as trimethylaluminum, triethylaluminum, diethylaluminum chloride,

25 ethylaluminum dichloride, and tri-iso-butylaluminum; alkylzincs such as dimethylzinc, diethylzinc, and diisopropylzinc; tertiary amines such as triallylamine, triethylamine, tri-n-octylamine, and benzyldimethylamine;

P2000-159816

heteropolyacids, such as phosphotungstic acid, phosphomolybdic acid, and silicotungstic acid, and their alkaline metal salts; and zirconium compounds such as zirconium oxychloride, zirconyl octylate, zirconyl stearate, and zirconyl nitrate. Of these, particularly, zirconyl octylate, 5 tetraalkoxyzirconiums, and trialkoxyaluminum compounds are favorable. The amount of the polymerization catalyst as used is not especially limited, but is usually in the range of 0.001 to 10 weight % of the total of the cyclic acid anhydride and the cyclic ether. As to how to add the polymerization catalyst, it may be added to the cyclic acid anhydride 10 beforehand, or added gradually similarly to the cyclic ether.

[0024]

With respect to the polymerization temperature, there is no especial limitation if the polymerization temperature is that at which the cyclic acid anhydride reacts with the cyclic ether. However, the polymerization 15 temperature is in the range of 10 to 250 °C, favorably 50 to 150 °C, more favorably 100 to 150 °C. When the reaction is carried out, the pressure in the reactor is different according to the reaction temperature, the presence or absence of solvent, and the sort of the solvent. However, the increase of an unreacted cyclic ether with the rise of pressure due to the gradual 20 addition of the cyclic ether has the disadvantage of increasing the polyether content of the reaction product. Therefore, the cyclic ether is added in such a way that the pressure in the reactor may be favorably in the range of normal pressure to 4.90 MPa, more favorably normal pressure to 1.47 MPa.

25

[0025]

The gradual addition of the cyclic ether is carried out at a rate of favorably 3 to 90 parts by weight, more favorably 5 to 50 parts by weight, of

P2000-159816

the cyclic ether to 100 parts by weight of the cyclic acid anhydride per hour.

[0026]

In the case where the rate of the addition of the cyclic ether is slower than the lower limit of 3 parts by weight, there are industrial disadvantages in that, for example, the reaction needs such a long time as
5 to deteriorate the productivity. In addition, in the case where the rate of the addition of the cyclic ether is faster than the upper limit of 90 parts by weight, the polyether content of the reaction product increases so much as to obtain only an aliphatic polyester having a low melting point.

10

[0027]

Incidentally, the gradual addition of the cyclic ether means not adding the cyclic ether all at once, and its way may be either continuous dropwise addition or intermittent addition divided into a plurality of steps. Favorably, the continuous addition is carried out in such a way that
15 the amount of the addition may not greatly vary with the passage of time.

[0028]

The reaction ratio between the cyclic acid anhydride and the cyclic ether in the present invention is favorably adjusted into the range of 40/60 to 60/40 by mol, and this molar ratio is adjusted into the range of
20 40/60 to 49/51 more favorably for excessively adding the cyclic ether in consideration that the terminal carboxyl groups of the residual cyclic acid anhydride and the resultant aliphatic polyester deteriorate the properties of the aliphatic polyester. If such adjustment is made, less than 50 % of the terminal carboxyl groups of the resultant aliphatic polyester are
25 carboxyl groups, so that the heat resistance is enhanced.

In the case where the reaction ratio deviates from the above range, the unreacted monomers might increase so much as to lower the yield.

P2000-159816

In the present invention it is favorable that after the gradual addition of a definite amount of cyclic ether as predetermined in consideration of the aforementioned molar ratio has been completed, the polymerization is continued at the aforementioned reaction temperature to carry out aging.

5 After this aging reaction, the resultant aliphatic polyester may be separated from the polymerization system.

[0029]

If necessary, the aliphatic polyester as obtained by any of the aforementioned processes (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) may also be converted into

10 a high-molecular one either by a further transesterification reaction or by a further reaction with various chain-extending agents.

[0030]

The method involving the above reaction with the chain-extending agent has industrial disadvantages in that: the process involves many

15 steps; unreacted chain-extending agents have an bad influence on safety or cause changes of properties with the passage of time; and the used chain-extending agents cause fisheyes in films.

[0031]

Examples of the chain-extending agents include isocyanates,

20 epoxides, aziridines, oxazolines, multivalent metal compounds, multifunctional acid anhydrides, phosphate esters, and phosphite esters. These can be used either alone respectively or in combinations with each other.

[0032]

25 The isocyanate compound is not especially limited, but is a compound having at least two isocyanate groups per molecule. Examples thereof include: isocyanate compounds such as tolylene diisocyanate

P2000-159816

(which might be referred to as "TDI"), 4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (which might be referred to as "MDI"), hexamethylene diisocyanate, xylylene diisocyanate, metaxylylene diisocyanate, 1,5-naphthalene diisocyanate, hydrogenated diphenylmethane diisocyanate, hydrogenated tolylene diisocyanate, hydrogenated xylylene diisocyanate, and isophorone diisocyanate; biuret polyisocyanate compounds such as Sumidur N (produced by Sumitomo-Bayer Urethane Co., Ltd.); polyisocyanate compounds having an isocyanurate ring, such as Desmodur IL and HL (produced by Bayer A.G.) and Colonate EH (produced by Nippon Polyurethane Kogyo Co., Ltd.); adduct polyisocyanate compounds such as Sumidur L (produced by Sumitomo-Bayer Urethane Co., Ltd.); and adduct polyisocyanate compounds such as Colonate HL (produced by Nippon Polyurethane Co., Ltd.). These can be used either alone respectively or in combinations with each other. In addition, blocked isocyanates are also usable.

The reaction ratio between the aliphatic polyester and the isocyanate compound is not especially limited. However, for example, the ratio between the isocyanate group in the isocyanate compound and the hydroxyl group in the aliphatic polyester (NCO/OH (molar ratio)) is favorably in the range of 0.5 to 3.0, more favorably 0.8 to 1.5.

[0033]

Incidentally, if necessary, it is free to use conventional catalysts such as organotin compounds and tertiary amines in order to promote the urethanization reaction of the aliphatic polyester with the isocyanate compound.

The epoxy compound is not especially limited, but is a compound having at least two epoxy groups per molecule. Examples thereof include

P2000-159816

(poly)ethylene glycol diglycidyl ether, (poly)propylene glycol diglycidyl ether, polytetramethylene glycol diglycidyl ether, resorcin diglycidyl ether, neopentyl glycol diglycidyl ether, 1,6-hexanediol diglycidyl ether, diglycidyl adipate, diglycidyl o-phthalate, diglycidyl terephthalate, hydroquinone diglycidyl ether, bisphenol S diglycidyl ether, glycerol diglycidyl ether, sorbitol polyglycidyl ether, sorbitan polyglycidyl ether, polyglycerol polyglycidyl ether, pentaerythritol polyglycidyl ether, diglycerol polyglycidyl ether, triglycidyl tris(2-hydroxyethyl)isocyanurate, glycerol triglycidyl ether, and trimethylolpropane polyglycidyl ether.

10 [0034]

The reaction with the epoxy compound is, for example, carried out by a process including the steps of carrying out ring-opening polymerization of the cyclic acid anhydride with the cyclic ether and then carrying out a reaction of the resultant aliphatic polyester with the epoxy compound, or a process including the step of carrying out a simultaneous ring-opening reaction of the cyclic acid anhydride, the cyclic ether, and the epoxy compound, or a process including the steps of carrying out a simultaneous ring-opening reaction of the cyclic acid anhydride, the cyclic ether, and the epoxy compound and then causing the resultant product to further react with the epoxy compound.

Incidentally, if necessary, it is free to use conventional catalysts such as tertiary amines, quaternary ammonium salts, and imidazole compounds in order to promote the reaction of the aliphatic polyester with the epoxy compound.

25 [0035]

The aziridine compound is not especially limited, but examples thereof include 2,2'-bishydroxymethylbutanol-tris[3-(1-

P2000-159816

aziridinyl)propionate], ethylene glycol-bis[3-(1-aziridinyl)propionate], polyethylene glycol-bis[3-(1-aziridinyl)propionate], propylene glycol-bis[3-(1-aziridinyl)propionate], polypropylene glycol-bis[3-(1-aziridinyl)propionate], tetramethylene glycol-bis[3-(1-aziridinyl)propionate], polytetramethylene glycol-bis[3-(1-aziridinyl)propionate], N,N'-tetramethylenebisethyleneurea, N,N'-pentamethylenebisethyleneurea, N,N'-hexamethylenebisethyleneurea, N,N'-heptamethylenebisethyleneurea, N,N'-octamethylenebisethyleneurea, N,N'-phenylenebisethyleneurea, N,N'-tolylenebisethyleneurea, N,N'-diphenyl-4,4'-bisethyleneurea, 3,3'-dimethyldiphenyl-4,4'-bisethyleneurea, 3,3'-dimethoxydiphenyl-4,4'-bisethyleneurea, and diphenylmethane-P,P-bisethyleneurea. These can be used either alone respectively or in combinations with each other.

The amount of the aziridine compound as used is in the range of 0.001 to 10 weight %, more favorably 0.01 to 5 weight %, of the aliphatic polyester.

[0036]

The oxazoline compound is not especially limited, but examples thereof include 2-oxazoline, 2-methyl-2-oxazoline, 2-ethyl-2-oxazoline, 2-isopropyl-2-oxazoline, 2-butyl-2-oxazoline, 2-phenyl-2-oxazoline, 2,2'-bis(2-oxazoline), 2,2'-methylene-bis-(2-oxazoline), 2,2'-ethylene-bis-(2-oxazoline), 2,2'-trimethylene-bis-(2-oxazoline), 2,2'-tetramethylene-bis-(2-oxazoline), 2,2'-hexamethylene-bis-(2-oxazoline), 2,2'-octamethylene-bis-(2-oxazoline), 2,2'-ethylene-bis-(4,4'-dimethyl-2-oxazoline), 2,2'-p-phenylene-bis-(2-oxazoline), 2,2'-m-phenylene-bis-(2-oxazoline), 2,2'-m-phenylene-bis-(4,4'-dimethyl-2-oxazoline), bis-(2-oxazolinylcyclohexane) sulfide, and bis-(2-oxazolinylnorbornane) sulfide. These can be used

P2000-159816

either alone respectively or in combinations with each other. More favorable are 2,2'-m-phenylene-bis-(2-oxazoline) and bis-(2-oxazolinyl)norbornane) sulfide.

5 The reaction ratio between the aliphatic polyester and the oxazoline compound is not especially limited. However, for example, the ratio between the 2-oxazoline group (Ox) in the oxazoline compound and the carboxyl group (COOH) in the aliphatic polyester (Ox/COOH (molar ratio)) is favorably in the range of 0.5 to 10.0, more favorably 0.8 to 5.0.

[0037]

10 Incidentally, if necessary, it is free to use conventional catalysts such as amine salts of acidic compounds in order to promote the reaction of the aliphatic polyester with the oxazoline compound.

[0038]

15 The multivalent metal compound is not especially limited, but examples thereof include organometallic compounds, metal salts and/or metal alkoxides having valencies of not less than 2.

[0039]

20 Examples of favorable metals in the organometallic compounds and/or metal salts having valencies of not less than 2 include zinc, calcium, copper, iron, magnesium, cobalt, and barium. More favorable examples include multivalent metal compounds of which the counter anions can be separated and recovered as volatiles from the reaction system after neutralization, such as zinc(II) acetylacetonate, zinc acetate, zinc formate, zinc propionate, and zinc carbonate.

25 Examples of the metal alkoxides include aluminum isopropoxide, mono-sec-butoxyaluminum diisopropylate, aluminum ethylate, tetraisopropoxytitanium, tetra-n-butoxytitanium, tetra(2-

P2000-159816

ethylhexyloxy)titanium, and tetrastearoxytitanium.

[0040]

The reaction ratio between the aliphatic polyester and the multivalent metal compound is not especially limited. However, in the case where a neutralization reaction of the terminal carboxyl group in the aliphatic polyester with the organometallic compound and/or metal salt having a valency of not less than 2 is carried out, for example, the ratio between the metal compound and the carboxyl group in the aliphatic polyester (metal compound/COOH (molar ratio)) is favorably in the range of 0.1 to 2.0, more favorably 0.2 to 1.2.

[0041]

In the case where a reaction of the terminal hydroxyl group in the aliphatic polyester with the metal alkoxide is carried out, for example, the ratio between the metal compound and the hydroxyl group in the aliphatic polyester (metal compound/OH (molar ratio)) is favorably in the range of 0.1 to 2.0, more favorably 0.2 to 1.2.

[0042]

The multifunctional acid anhydride is not especially limited, but examples thereof include pyromellitic dianhydride, benzophenonetetracarboxylic dianhydride, butane-1,2,3,4-tetracarboxylic dianhydride, maleic anhydride homopolymers, maleic anhydride-vinyl acetate copolymers, maleic anhydride-ethylene copolymers, maleic anhydride-isobutylene copolymers, maleic anhydride-isobutyl vinyl ether copolymers, maleic anhydride-acrylonitrile copolymers, and maleic anhydride-styrene copolymers.

[0043]

The reaction with the multifunctional acid anhydride is, for

P2000-159816

example, carried out by a process including the steps of carrying out ring-opening polymerization of the cyclic acid anhydride with the cyclic ether and then carrying out a reaction of the resultant aliphatic polyester with the multifunctional acid anhydride, or a process including the step of
5 carrying out a simultaneous ring-opening reaction of the cyclic acid anhydride, the cyclic ether, and the multifunctional acid anhydride, or a process including the steps of carrying out a simultaneous ring-opening reaction of the cyclic acid anhydride, the cyclic ether, and the multifunctional acid anhydride and then causing the resultant product to
10 further react with the multifunctional acid anhydride.

The amount of the multifunctional acid anhydride as used is in the range of 0.001 to 10 weight %, more favorably 0.01 to 5 weight %, of the aliphatic polyester.

[0044]

15 The phosphate or phosphite ester is not especially limited, but may be either a diester or triester. Examples of the ester group include methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, phenyl, and 2-ethylhexyl, but methyl, ethyl, and phenyl are favorable in consideration of the reactivity and the economical advantages.

20 The amount of the phosphate or phosphite ester as used is in the range of 0.001 to 10 weight %, more favorably 0.01 to 5 weight %, of the aliphatic polyester.

The temperature of the reaction between the chain-extending agent and the aliphatic polyester is favorably in the range of 20 to 250 °C, more
25 favorably 100 to 200 °C.

The process for the reaction between the chain-extending agent and the aliphatic polyester is not especially limited, but examples thereof

P2000-159816

include a process including the step of causing the aliphatic polyester to react with the chain-extending agent in a state where the aliphatic polyester is dissolved in a suitable solvent or heat-melted.

[0045]

- 5 The aliphatic polyester (B) in the present invention is required to have a number-average molecular weight in the range of 3,000 to 300,000, but this number-average molecular weight is favorably in the range of 25,000 to 200,000, more favorably 40,000 to 150,000.

[0046]

- 10 The polyester resin according to the present invention is obtained by a process including the step of carrying out a melting reaction between the aliphatic polyester (B) and the recycled polyester (A). Examples of the melting reaction include transesterification reactions and reactions with various chain-extending agents. The method involving the above
15 reaction with the chain-extending agent has industrial disadvantages in that: the process involves many steps; unreacted chain-extending agents have an bad influence on safety or cause changes of properties with the passage of time; and the used chain-extending agents cause fisheyes in films.

20

[0047]

- The number-average molecular weight of the aliphatic polyester (B) needs to be at least 3,000 desirably for preventing the property deterioration which is caused by a randomization reaction between the aliphatic polyester (B) and the polyester (A) in the melting reaction. In
25 the case where the number-average molecular weight is less than this, the property deterioration is greatly caused by the randomization. Considering the thermal deterioration, the strength, and so on, the

P2000-159816

number-average molecular weight of the aliphatic polyester (B) is favorably not less than 25,000 and more favorably not less than 40,000. In addition, the increase of the number-average molecular weight to not less than 300,000 needs such a long time for the reaction as to be industrially
5 disadvantageous. The number-average molecular weight is not more than 300,000, favorably not more than 200,000, more favorably not more than 150,000, because the long-time reaction increases volatiles as formed due to such as decomposition.

[0048]

10 The mode of the melting reaction is different according to various conditions such as the sorts of the recycled polyester (A) and the aliphatic polyester (B) (which are reactants), the concentrations of their terminal groups, the sort of the chain-extending agent, and the water content of the reaction system, but generally the melting reaction is carried out at not
15 lower than 150 °C, favorably not lower than 200 °C, more favorably not lower than 250 °C, under any of increased, reduced, and normal pressures in a nitrogen gas stream.

[0049]

Examples of the chain-extending agents include the aforementioned
20 ones such as isocyanates, epoxides, aziridines, oxazolines, multivalent metal compounds, multifunctional acid anhydrides, phosphate esters, and phosphite esters. These can be used either alone respectively or in combinations with each other.

[0050]

25 The reaction ratio between the aliphatic polyester (B) and the polyester (A) is not especially limited, but is favorably in the range of 5/95 to 95/5 in terms of weight ratio between the aliphatic polyester and the

P2000-159816

aromatic polyester. In the case where the ratio of the aliphatic polyester is less than the above range, there are disadvantages in that the softening effect is low. In addition, in the case where the ratio of the aliphatic polyester is more than the above range, there are disadvantages in that its
5 melting point is low.

[0051]

Furthermore, considering the biodegradability, the reaction ratio between the aliphatic polyester (B) and the polyester (A) is favorably in the range of 51/49 to 95/5, more favorably 65/35 to 95/5, still more
10 favorably 75/25 to 95/5, in terms of weight ratio between the aliphatic polyester and the aromatic polyester.

[0052]

Conventional apparatuses can be used in order to obtain the polyester resin according to the present invention.

15 [0053]

Examples of tower type reaction apparatuses include reaction vessels comprising Helical ribbon wings and transformational spiral baffles.

[0054]

Examples of sideways type reaction apparatuses include sideways
20 type single- or twin-shaft kneaders comprising agitation shafts which have a row of transformational wings and are arranged in parallel to each other.

[0055]

In addition, the reaction apparatus may be either a batch type or a
25 continuous type. Examples of the batch type apparatus include Max Blend Wing Type Reactor (produced by Sumitomo Heavy Machine Co., Ltd.), Super Blend Wing Type Reactor (produced by Sumitomo Heavy Machine

P2000-159816

Co., Ltd.), Reverse-Cone Ribbon Wing Type Reactor (produced by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Co., Ltd.), and Spiral Lattice-Shaped Wing Type Reactor (Hitachi Seisakusho Co., Ltd.). Examples of the continuous type apparatus include BIVOLAK (produced by Sumitomo Heavy Machine Co., Ltd.), Hitachi Spectacles-Shaped Wing Polymerization Machine (produced by Hitachi Seisakusho Co., Ltd.), Hitachi Lattice-Shaped Wing Polymerization Machine (produced by Hitachi Seisakusho Co., Ltd.), Self-Cleaning Type Reactor (produced by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Co., Ltd.), Twin-Shaft Sideways Type Reactor (produced by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Co., Ltd.), KRC Kneader (produced by Kurimoto Co., Ltd.), TEX-K (The Japan Steel Work Co., Ltd.), and single- or twin-screw extruders widely used for such as extrusion molding or devolatilization of plastics. Of these, particularly, the twin-shaft kneader is used most favorably for causing the aliphatic polyester (B) and the recycled polyester (A) to make a melting reaction together.

[0056]

The softening, as referred to in the present invention, means that a 0.2-mm-thick film of the polyester resin as obtained by the reaction between the aliphatic polyester (B) and the polyester (A) exhibits a value of tensile elastic modulus in the range of 0.98 to 9,800 N/mm², favorably 9.8 to 980 N/mm², more favorably 98 to 980 N/mm², wherein the film is prepared with a compression molding machine under conditions of 260 °C, 1,470 N/cm², and 2 minutes, and wherein the tensile elastic modulus is measured in accordance with ASTM-D882-90 (method A). In the case where the tensile elastic modulus is less than 0.98 N/mm², the film does not have moderate firmness and is therefore difficult to handle. In the case where the tensile elastic modulus is more than 9,800 N/mm², the

P2000-159816

film is not so soft as to have characteristics as a wrapping material.

[0057]

If necessary, phosphorus-based compounds, sulfur ester-based compounds, hindered phenol-based compounds, or hindered amine-based compounds can be added in order to inhibit and prevent the randomization reaction of the aliphatic polyester (B) with the polyester (A).

[0058]

If necessary, other components can be added to the polyester resin as obtained in the above way. Examples of such other components include nucleating agents, pigments, dyes, heat-resisting agents, antioxidants, weather-resisting agents, lubricants, antistatic agents, stabilizers, fillers, reinforcements, fire retardants, plasticizers, and other polymers. The amount of these other components is in the range that does not spoil the effects of the present invention.

[0059]

The polyester resin according to the present invention can be used in the form of a polyester resin composition in which the polyester resin is combined with the recycled polyester (A), the aliphatic polyester (B), both of which are unreacted residues, or the above additives, such as nucleating agents, in the range that does not spoil the effects of the present invention, wherein the ratio of the polyester resin in the polyester resin composition is favorably not less than 80 weight %, more favorably not less than 90 weight %, of the polyester resin composition.

25

[0060]

The polyester resin according to the present invention exhibits not only little burden to environment, but also good moldability. Therefore,

P2000-159816

this polyester resin can be applied to conventional molding methods such as extrusion molding, injection molding, hollow molding and vacuum molding, and can be formed into molded products such as various parts, receptacles, materials, tools, films, sheets and fibers.

5 [0061]

[Working Examples]

Hereinafter, the present invention is more specifically illustrated by the following examples of some preferred embodiments. However, the present invention is not limited thereto. Incidentally, in the examples,
10 the unit "part(s)" denotes "part(s) by weight". The evaluation methods performed in the examples are as follows. The results thereof are compiled in Table 1.

[0062]

(Molecular Weight):

15 The number-average molecular weight was measured in terms of polystyrene by gel permeation chromatography.

[0063]

(Melting Point):

First, 20 mg of a sample was retained in a melted state at 280 °C
20 under a nitrogen gas stream for 5 minutes with a DSC (SSC5200 model, produced by Seiko Electronic Industry Co., Ltd.), and then rapidly cooled with liquid nitrogen. The endothermic peak temperature on the basis of crystal melting in the process of raising the temperature of this sample at a speed of 6 °C/minute was taken as the melting point.

25 [0064]

(Tensile Test):

A film having a thickness of 0.2 mm was prepared with a

P2000-159816

compression molding machine under conditions of 260 °C, 1,470 N/cm², and 2 minutes, and then measured by fracture strength, fracture elongation, and tensile elastic modulus in accordance with ASTM-D882-90 (method A).

5 [0065]

(Biodegradability Test):

A film having a thickness of 0.2 mm was prepared with a compression molding machine under conditions of 260 °C, 1,470 N/cm², and 2 minutes. The resultant film was buried into a planter as filled with
10 soil. While being sprinkled with water once a day, the planter was preserved in an isothermal and isohumid room of 23 °C and relative humidity 65 %. Every predetermined time, the film was got out and then washed with water, and thereafter water on the surface of the film was dried, and the resultant dry film was weighed to calculate the
15 biodegradation ratio according to the below-mentioned equation.

Incidentally, the soil as used was a mixture of two kinds of soil, as collected at Onobara, Minoo-shi, Japan and at Otabi-cho, Suita-shi, Japan respectively, with leaf mold in a ratio of 3:1:3.

[0066]

20 Biodegradation ratio (%) = (weight of film after predetermined time)/(weight of film before burial)

(Example 1):

First, 216.0 parts of succinic anhydride, 108.0 parts of toluene, and 2.47 parts of a zirconyl octylate solution (zirconium content = 12 weight
25 %) were placed into an autoclave, of which the internal air was then replaced with nitrogen. Next, under stirring, the autoclave was heated gradually to 130 °C to melt the succinic anhydride. While the pressure in

P2000-159816

the autoclave was maintained in the range of 0.29 to 0.82 MPa at the same temperature as the above, 133.1 parts of ethylene oxide was continuously introduced at a feeding rate of 26.6 parts per hour over a period of 5.0 hours. After the introduction of the ethylene oxide had been completed, an aging reaction was carried out at 130 °C for 1.0 hour, and then the system was allowed to revert to normal pressure with the internal temperature left maintained at 130 °C. After nitrogen had been blown in, the internal pressure of the system was reduced to 133 Pa, thus obtaining an aliphatic polyester (1), which had a number-average molecular weight of 16,400, as determined by the GPC measurement, and a melting point of 98 °C as measured with the DSC.

[0067]

A flask was charged with 75.0 parts of the resultant aliphatic polyester (1) and 25.0 parts of a recycled polyester (1) (produced by Yono Pet Bottle Recycle Co., Ltd.), and then a reaction therebetween was carried out under conditions of reduced pressure (in the range of 13.3 to 26.6 Pa) and 280 °C in a nitrogen gas stream for 1.0 hour, thus obtaining a polyester resin (1).

[0068]

(Example 2):

A flask was charged with 67.0 parts of the aliphatic polyester (1), as obtained in Example 1, and 33.0 parts of a recycled polyester (1) (produced by Yono Pet Bottle Recycle Co., Ltd.), and then a reaction therebetween was carried out under conditions of reduced pressure (in the range of 13.3 to 26.6 Pa) and 280 °C in a nitrogen gas stream for 1.0 hour, thus obtaining a polyester resin (2).

[0069]

P2000-159816

(Example 3):

A flask was charged with 51.0 parts of the aliphatic polyester (1), as obtained in Example 1, and 49.0 parts of a recycled polyester (1) (produced by Yono Pet Bottle Recycle Co., Ltd.), and then a reaction therebetween
5 was carried out under conditions of reduced pressure (in the range of 13.3 to 26.6 Pa) and 280 °C in a nitrogen gas stream for 1.0 hour, thus obtaining a polyester resin (3).

[0070]

(Example 4):

10 A flask was charged with 25.0 parts of the aliphatic polyester (1), as obtained in Example 1, and 75.0 parts of a recycled polyester (1) (produced by Yono Pet Bottle Recycle Co., Ltd.), and then a reaction therebetween was carried out under conditions of reduced pressure (in the range of 13.3 to 26.6 Pa) and 280 °C in a nitrogen gas stream for 1.0 hour, thus obtaining
15 a polyester resin (4).

[0071]

(Example 5):

First, 35.2 parts of succinic anhydride, 17.1 parts of toluene, and 0.401 parts of a zirconyl octylate solution (zirconium content = 12 weight %) were placed into an autoclave having a capacity of 100 liters, of which the
20 internal air was then replaced with nitrogen. Next, under stirring, the autoclave was heated gradually to 130 °C to melt the succinic anhydride. While the pressure in the autoclave was maintained in the range of 0.29 to 0.66 MPa at the same temperature as the above, 17.82 parts of ethylene
25 oxide was continuously introduced at a feeding rate of 3.56 parts per hour over a period of 5.0 hours. After the introduction of the ethylene oxide had been completed, an aging reaction was carried out at 130 °C for 1.0

P2000-159816

hour, and then the system was allowed to revert to normal pressure with the internal temperature left maintained at 130 °C. After nitrogen had been blown in, the toluene was devolatilized and the internal pressure of the system was reduced to 133 Pa, thus obtaining a polymerized product,
5 which had a number-average molecular weight of 18,000, as determined by the GPC measurement, and a melting point of 98 °C as measured with the DSC.

[0072]

Subsequently, by nitrogenation, 50.0 parts of the resultant
10 polymerized product was transferred into another SUS-made reactor having a capacity of 100 liters, to which 1.14 parts of hexamethylene diisocyanate was then added to carry out a reaction under conditions of jacket temperature = 180 °C for 1.5 hours, thus obtaining an aliphatic polyester (5), which had a number-average molecular weight of 72,000 as
15 determined by the GPC measurement.

[0073]

A flask was charged with 75.0 parts of the resultant aliphatic polyester (5) and 25.0 parts of a recycled polyester (1) (produced by Yono Pet Bottle Recycle Co., Ltd.), and then a reaction therebetween was carried
20 out under conditions of reduced pressure (in the range of 13.3 to 26.6 Pa) and 280 °C in a nitrogen gas stream for 1.0 hour, thus obtaining a polyester resin (5).

[0074]

(Example 6):

25 A flask was charged with 67.0 parts of the aliphatic polyester (5), as obtained in Example 5, and 33.0 parts of a recycled polyester (1) (produced by Yono Pet Bottle Recycle Co., Ltd.), and then a reaction therebetween

P2000-159816

was carried out under conditions of reduced pressure (in the range of 13.3 to 26.6 Pa) and 280 °C in a nitrogen gas stream for 1.0 hour, thus obtaining a polyester resin (6).

[0075]

5 (Comparative Example 1):

A flask was charged with 3.0 parts of the aliphatic polyester (1), as obtained in Example 1, and 97.0 parts of a recycled polyester (1) (produced by Yono Pet Bottle Recycle Co., Ltd.), and then a reaction therebetween was carried out under conditions of reduced pressure (in the range of 13.3 to 26.6 Pa) and 280 °C in a nitrogen gas stream for 1.0 hour, thus obtaining a comparative polyester resin (3).

[0076]

P2000-159816

[Table 1]

	Example 1	Example 2	Example 3	Example 4	Example 5	Example 6	Com- parative Example 1	Com- parative Example 2
Aliphatic polyester : aromatic polyester (weight ratio)	75 : 25	67 : 33	51 : 49	25 : 75	75 : 25	67 : 33	3 : 97	Recycled polyester (1)
Melting point (°C)	—	—	—	—	—	—	240	256
Fracture strength (kgf/cm ²)	110	100	170	260	180	160	420	460
Fracture elongation (%)	530	670	590	410	600	620	8	5
Tensile elastic modulus (kgf/mm ²)	14	1.0	1.0	76	13	1.1	110	125
Biodegradation ratio (%)								
After 6 months	35	3	0	0	20	0	0	0
After 12 months	100	14	0	0	85	10	0	0
After 24 months		48	1	0	100	42	0	0
After 36 months		100	26	2		75	0	0
After 48 months			66	3		100	0	0
After 60 months			93	3			0	0

[0077]

[Effects of the Invention]

The resin according to the present invention can effectively be used as a polyester resin for such as wrapping materials and daily necessities and general goods, wherein the polyester resin solves problems of wastes by biodegradation, and involves little bleeding-out of plasticizers, and has softness, and is inexpensive and economical due to use of recycled polyesters.

P2000-159816

[Document Name] Abstract

[Abstract]

[Object] To provide a polyester resin which solves problems of wastes by biodegradation, and involves little bleeding-out of plasticizers, and has
5 softness, and is inexpensive and economical due to use of recycled polyesters.

[Constitution] The present invention relates to a polyester resin and a production process therefor, wherein the polyester resin is characterized by comprising a recycled polyester (A) and an aliphatic polyester (B)
10 having a number-average molecular weight of 3,000 to 300,000.

[Drawing Figure Selected] None